

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

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VOLUME XLII.....NO. 119

AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW.

PARK THEATRE—COLONEL SELLERS.
WALLACE'S THEATRE—MY AWFUL DAD.
GILMORE'S GARDEN—MUSEUM AND CIRCUS.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE—THE DANICHERS.
BOOTH'S THEATRE—WARRIOR'S BENEVOLENCE.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—THE PRINCESS ROYAL.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—ROSE MICHEL.
STEINWAY HALL—REHEARSAL CONCERT.
BROADWAY THEATRE—THE WONDER CHILD.
ROBERTS THEATRE—UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.
PARISIAN VARIETIES—VARIETY.
COLUMBIA OPERA HOUSE—VARIETY.
THEATRE COMIQUE—VARIETY.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—VARIETY.
HELLEN'S THEATRE—PRESTIGIOUSITY.
TIVOLI THEATRE—VARIETY.
NEW YORK AQUARIUM—QUEEN FISHES.
EGYPTIAN HALL—VARIETY.

QUINTUPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 29, 1877.

NOTICE TO COUNTRY DEALERS.

The Adams Express Company run a special newspaper train over the Pennsylvania Railroad and its connections, leaving Jersey City at a quarter past four A. M. daily and Sunday, carrying the regular edition of the Herald as far West as Harrisburg and South to Washington, reaching Philadelphia at a quarter past six A. M. and Washington at one P. M.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather in New York today will be cloudy, warm and rainy, with increasing easterly to southeasterly winds, followed by falling temperature.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—The stock market opened weak, but about noon a strong upward movement set in which affected the whole list. This strength was partly attributed to the effects of the failure of Friday and partly to the change of tactics of a well known bear clique. Gold opened at 107, rose to 107½ and declined to 106¾, at which price it closed. Government bonds closed steady and railroads were generally higher. Money on call was easy at 2½ a 3 per cent.

READ "CHAT BY THE WAY" to take the taste of the week out of your mouth.

THE BROOKLYN BOARD OF EDUCATION has abandoned its attempt to disgrace itself by reducing teachers' salaries.

A FULL AND ACCURATE TRANSLATION of the address of the New York clergy to the Pope will be found in another column.

SIGNIFICANT.—The five steamers which left this port for Europe yesterday carried heavy consignments of breadstuffs and provisions.

ANOTHER SLENDID IRON STEAMER was launched yesterday in this country, of which we are told that shipbuilding is a dead and buried industry.

THE NATIVE CANINE ARISTOCRATS who have responded to the call for a general congress of first families at Gilmore's Garden number a round thousand.

THE AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB'S programme for the spring meeting promises a good deal of money to the owners of good horses and some capital sport for the public.

THINK OF GENERAL STEWART L. WOODFORD being invited to address a body of students in the University of Mississippi, and then talk about the war feeling being still alive in the South!

NOW IS THE OPPORTUNITY of the champions of woman's rights. The University of New York will accept female students as soon as the necessary means can be obtained, and Sorosis asks the public to open pocketbooks.

HOW THE LATE STINGENCY in Comets has been relieved is explained to-day by Professor Parkhurst; but the comets, like the greenbacks that are in money articles reported as "easy," are not visible to the naked eye.

THE ASSEMBLY YESTERDAY had the rapid transit question all to itself. The remarks were not so profound as those made before the Court of Appeals on the preceding day, but for liveliness they left nothing to be desired.

THE INSPECTION OF CELLS and lodging rooms at the police stations results in the gratifying intelligence that these places are cleaner and better managed than they have been of late years. There were no public places where there was more room for improvement.

SOME MORE OF THE POISON FACTORIES which on the sides of milk wagons are called "dairies" are described to-day. Brooklynites will save many a sad trip to Greenwood if they will see to it that some one takes this subject up just where the newspapers leave it.

CREMATIONS is steadily forcing itself upon public notice as the best plan of getting rid of the garbage and other offensive refuse collected on the streets. We present to-day a sketch of a cremating furnace, which suggests a simple and effective way of doing the work.

THE EMMA MINE CASE goes out of court, the jurors return to their long-neglected businesses, the lawyers pocket their fees and long for another such case. Things are as they were. The public knows only as much as it did before the trial began, and the English owners of the mine get as little out of the defendant as they did out of the mine itself.

THE WEATHER.—The storm area has moved eastward from the Lower Missouri Valley into the lower lake region and the Ohio Valley, attended by heavy rains and snow. The latter has fallen chiefly on the Upper Mississippi and along the western shore of Lake Michigan and in the Missouri Valley. The heaviest rains fell in the Southern States and the Ohio Valley. The temperature within the storm area has risen slightly, but falls rapidly westward and northward. The winds are high on the eastern, but are gales on the northern, western and southern margins, particularly on the Texas coast. The low barometer on the Nova Scotia coast has given place to an area of high pressure which has moved southward from Canada. The highest pressure continues in Manitoba. Clear weather prevails in the Southwest, with decreased temperature. The weather in New York to-day will be cloudy, warm and rainy, with increasing easterly to southwesterly winds, followed by falling temperature.

The War and the Holy Land.

These are the precepts of the Koran:—"Fight in defence of God's true religion, as it behooveth you to fight for it. Be not negligent in seeking out the unbelievers, and when the months wherein ye are not permitted to assail them shall be passed then kill the unbelievers wherever ye shall find them. O true believers, contract not friendships with any beside yourselves! They will corrupt you. O true believers, take not the Jews or Christians for your friends! They are friends the one to the other; but whosoever among you taketh them for his friends he is one of them." This admonition to absolute and resolute enmity toward all persons of another faith, the requirement of religious intolerance as a moral rule and a positive law, is to be found in every part, on almost every page of the Moslem scripture, and the inculcation to kill and root out the unbelievers is a correlative and a consequence of the instruction.

This is sufficiently well known to all acquainted, in even the most superficial way, with the history of the Mohammedan dominion; but it is a fact that it is timely to recall at a moment when an influential press, writing in the interest of England, which is the greatest of Mohammedan Powers, invites the world to credit the theory that the "true believers" of the Ottoman Empire are like the human creatures of civilized and Christian countries as to their moral and intellectual attributes; that they are more coffee colored and more loosely arrayed and rather less addicted to soap and water, but not different otherwise; that they are capable of civilization and social sentiments, and that it is possible to organize on them as a main ethical element a political fabric possessing the general form of the States of Europe and animated by the same enlightened spirit of mingled commerce and culture. If this were true the pressure of civilization against the existence of the Turkish dominion in the Balkan Peninsula, and in Armenia and Asia Minor, would be absurd and mischievous. Indeed, the pressure would not exist, for the struggle that occurs at the edge of an advancing civilization is for the extinction of inconsistent elements, and Moslemism would not be an inconsistent element if the pictures drawn by British pens were accurate. That they are not accurate; that the possibility assumed for the purposes of British politics is an impossibility is evident from the consideration that such precepts as we have quoted are not the dead letter of an ancient law, but the expression of the vital spirit of Mohammedan life; a spirit as vital to-day in Mohammedan countries as ever; a spirit instilled into the mind of the true believer from his cradle, and exercising a constant influence through life on his thoughts or acts. Although the result is only forced upon the attention of distant nations when from time to time this spirit blazes out into such acts as the Bulgarian massacres, yet in a lesser extreme degree it is always in operation, and is what renders impossible the permanent tranquillity of countries in which Moslems and Christians are neighbors.

No doubt there are passages in the Bible that, as interpreted by our Puritan forefathers, were practically as savage and intolerant as any part of the Moslem law; but it is an effect of the progress of enlightenment to soften the application of such passages by interpretation till they become dead letters, and the civilized Christian world to-day shudders with horror over the chronicle of the persecutions practised in other ages in the name of Christianity. This is what is characterized as a "loss of religious conviction;" but it is certainly a gain to the happiness and good of mankind when it loses the conception that it is necessary to butcher and torture all who do not worship in the same way. "Religious conviction" of this sort has never been lost in Moslem countries, and they are in that respect in the condition morally in which all the rest of the world was during the darkest ages of persecution. In a lesser degree the Christianity of Russia is as to this point in the same condition as Islamism everywhere. Christianity is not absolutely inimical to the growth of knowledge and the spread of intelligence in any country, while Islamism is; but in Russia that comparative indifference to creeds and to religious divisions that has made such progress in the most enlightened Christian countries is as unknown as it was when men bored the tongues of Quakers for their irreligion. On each side in this conflict, therefore, there is a religious fervor that can scarcely be comprehended in countries where the propagation of religion by war is excluded from the number of possibilities.

From the mountains of Armenia to-day Russia turns her eyes toward Palestine with the same deep fervor, the same spirit of militant piety, that inspired the Crusaders when all Europe was awakened to the movement for the conquest of that land—
Over whose acres walked those blessed feet
That eighteen hundred years ago were nailed,
For our redemption on the bitter cross.
Indeed, the redemption of the holy places of Palestine, if the conflict may be stretched out to such a consequence, will be with the great body of the Russian people the most substantial and desirable result of the war; for, while the Russian statesmen will reason on the necessity of a change in the Danube countries, where a constant irritation forever menaces their tranquillity, and while their economists will point out the need of Constantinople as commanding the only way out to the markets of the world, the popular mind will seize upon the aspect of the case more related to its poetical and religious conceptions. Erzerum is situated in a district watered by small streams that are the headwaters of the Euphrates, and the march from that point to the Cilician Sea, which would cut in two the Ottoman Empire in Asia, would end in the immediate neighborhood of Antioch. It will be understood, therefore, that the holy places are not removed from relation to the imminent possibilities of the war.

If the war were it end shall reach the point of a complete disintegration of the Turkish Power the possession of Jerusalem and of other places of great interest in Palestine will fall naturally to Russia, should she assert a positive claim. But it is to be supposed she will not regard her rights as exclusive. The possession in the interest of

any one creed of a city so identified with the origin of all Christian history and with all creeds would be a misfortune, and a result against which the enlightened opinion of the world might justly protest. That protest would involve a sympathy and a recognition of community of sentiment to which the government of the Czar could not be indifferent.

War News from the East.

The situation in Europe is growing decidedly interesting as we watch the various interests arranging themselves in groups and forms like crystals in a sheet of water when the temperature falls below freezing point. England's neutrality is daily resolving itself into an armed observation of events which may at a moment's notice give place to an active interference. The fact that an army corps is being prepared for service "wherever England's interests requires its services" is rather significant. Turkey now protests that she has no intention of invading Serbia. This is moderation indeed when taken in connection with the fact that she cannot invade Serbia, for all her troops are sorely needed elsewhere. Her fleet, however, has succeeded, it appears, in burning Poti, a fortified town on the Caucasian coast, but the columns of the Russian army now marching into Armenia will not be stayed on that account. Of three of these columns only one has met with any resistance as yet, and it is probable that the other two will be soon, if they are not already, investing Kars. Russia's advance on the Danube has been a complete surprise for the Turks. They lost the chance of seizing the railroad bridge at Barbochi, and with it that of controlling the whole military situation in Wallachia. It is alike creditable to the Russians that their army moves rapidly to the front and that they are disposed to wage war even against the Turks in a civilized manner. We have heard so much about Russian barbarities that it gives us pleasure to recommend to certain Powers claiming to be the leaders of civilization the lesson in humanity and moderation which forms the text of the Russian proclamation to the Turkish residents in Bulgaria.

The Dog Laws.

The ordinance recently passed by the Board of Aldermen providing for the licensing of dogs and the government in general of our canine population is good so far as it goes. An irresponsible dog who has no master nor home should be considered as a vagrant and duly arrested and locked up by the Mayor, the Comptroller or any other officer who can catch him. But the enactment is deficient in this respect, that it does not say what disposition shall be made of the dogs after they are captured. There is no pound provided for them, so far as we have heard, and it is altogether absurd for Mr. Bergh to say, as he might say, that if the city takes care of the dogs the pounds will take care of themselves. We need some assurance, now that the warm season draws near, and hydrophobia approaches with strawberries and other delicacies, that dogs will be either muzzled or decently restrained from roaming the streets by their masters. Now is the time for the authorities of the city to act and to settle the whole question so far as the safety of the public is concerned. If no better method of disposing of the curs who infest the streets and snap at our heels can be found let them be scooped up in nets and delivered to Mr. Bergh, who, on his own showing, has made away with thousands of dogs in the last three years. But that some practical system should be adopted is evident to every one who has paid any regard to the nuisance which unowned and unclaimed dogs create in the streets of the city.

Pulpit Topics To-day.

In the progress of pulpit thought to-day Mr. Hepworth will lay the chief corner stone on which Mr. Hatfield's great promise is based, and by believing correctly on which we may go with Mr. Lloyd from strength to strength until we appear every one in Zion before God. This is the season of house cleaning, and Mr. Sweetser would have it a time of heart cleansing also—a very proper move for a large class in this city and elsewhere, who might then, with Dr. Armitage, use their influence in upbuilding the Church and society, instead of undermining and destroying both. Dr. Deems knows and will tell to-day the blessedness of the forgiven—those who with Mr. Kennard share in the friendship of Jesus, and with Mr. Rowell, remembering God, overcome the world, the flesh and the devil, triumphing over them by faith. The law of Christian activity, as Mr. Jutten sees it, is that every man shall do what he can and thus the miles will become millions and the molehills mountains. That every man should stand in his place is a proposition so plain that Dr. Westcott should find no difficulty in enforcing it; and with Mr. Dodge we believe that the grounds of faith are all summed up in the first line of the Lord's Prayer. Thus apprehending God with us, and His relation to us, we shall have no trouble in following, with Mr. Plumley, that ancient Western emigrant, Abraham, and going out as he did, not knowing whither, but trusting in our Father's guidance. Jesus is the Mediator whom Mr. Hull will exalt to-day, and by whom not only Mr. Colcord, but all others who are tossed about with the contrary winds of this life are to be saved. A great secret which men have been trying to find out will be made known to-day by Mr. Searles—namely, how to make and rightly use money. Many a man has hurt himself by slipping on orange peel on the pavement, and Mr. Johns doubtless had a fall lately, and hence to-night will warn his people against stepping on slippery places. The recently published heresy of Dr. Miller, of Princeton, has evidently awakened some of our city pastors to the necessity of speaking out more plainly and pointedly on the doctrines. Hence Mr. Frothingham will discuss the atonement; Mr. Alger will consider the doctrine of the soul's immortality, while Mr. McCarthy will embrace the being and unity of God and the Trinity in his pulpit discourses. Mr. Bell will expose a great deceiver and dilate on the coldest word in our language; Professor Adler will bring to view our consolations and Mr. Newton will discuss the influence of the European war on trade and commerce.

Another Presbyterian Heretic.

There must be something strangely productive of heresy of one sort and another in the doctrines and theology of the Presbyterian Church. Dr. Swing, of Chicago, and Mr. McCune, of Cincinnati, have been virtually driven out of the denomination because they chose to think outside of the Westminster Catechism and the Confession of Faith; Dr. Cuyler, of Brooklyn, and Mr. See, of Newark, have been disciplined by their Presbyteries for permitting godly women to speak in church meetings; and Mr. Clark, of Philadelphia, has been called to account for administering baptism by immersion. And now Dr. John Miller, a professor within the classic walls of Princeton, has thrown down the gauntlet which his Presbytery has taken up. He, by his position and influence, and by the latitude, if not lassitude, of his doctrinal views, is the greatest offender of any yet discovered. He has written a book in which he denies the doctrine of the Trinity, the sinlessness of Christ and the soul's immortality. These are three vital doctrines held by every evangelical church, and yet Dr. Miller thinks and declares openly that there is so little difference between himself and his Presbytery on the second and third they would have passed them by had he not come out so pointedly as he does against the Trinity. This has been the mainstay of the divinity of Christ, and, of course, if it falls, Christ, as a vicarious atonement, falls also, and then, with an emphasis too terrible to think about, every man is left to "work out his own salvation with fear and trembling." The Doctor thinks the doctrine of the Trinity originated with Plato, and from him was incorporated into Judaism by Philo, and thence by the Nicene Fathers introduced into Christianity. The Doctor does not go far enough for his proofs. If he had read carefully the Pentateuch he would have found there very clearly and distinctly the existence of a triune God taught. He would have found the same in the Psalms and very suggestive foreshadowings thereof in the Book of Job. And yet while Dr. Miller denies the doctrine of the Trinity as Presbyterians believe it, he claims that he is not a Unitarian, since he holds that "the one God our Maker is incarnate in the man Christ Jesus;" but in the same breath he maintains that this divine man was a sinner like the rest of us, and that he suffered for His own sins as well as for ours. This conflicts very materially with Isaiah's and Paul's and Jesus' own views of His life and mission to earth. Jesus declared shortly before His death that the devil would come and find nothing in Him—that is, nothing sinful; and the testimony of friends and enemies alike is to the same effect, that no man ever spoke or acted as He did. And Jesus takes this testimony to prove to the Jews that if He had not done among them the works that no other man did they would not have been guilty of rejecting Him. If Dr. Miller had read critically the first fourteen verses of John's Gospel he would have seen that God and His Word, though inseparable, are divisible. This is true also of man and his word; and Christ was the Word of God made flesh for the better conveyance of that Word to men also in the flesh. If the Doctor had also noted the expression in Genesis, iii, 15, in contrast with similar passages elsewhere he would know that this is the only promise of its kind given to a woman; all others are to men. And then if he had compared this with the announcement of the angel to Mary in Luke, i, 35, he might understand that "the man Christ Jesus" could be a man and yet sinless; and hence could die for sins not His own. The Doctor's idea that the Holy Ghost is simply the breath of God is contrary to the teaching of Scripture, which everywhere speaks of Him as a personality of the masculine gender. This could not be affirmed of "breath" of any kind. But it is also contrary to Christian experience or consciousness, which knows that the Holy Ghost is a personal entity, and not a mere inspiration of God. The Doctor is evidently in a transitional state of mind, and as God will not deal harshly with men for their imperfect views of Him so let the Presbytery deal leniently with this brother, mistaken though he be.

Good Fruit from the President's Southern Policy.

The movement in the South Carolina Legislature for an inquiry into the official conduct of Judge Wright, the colored Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of that State, affords a gratifying evidence of the improvement the President's policy is destined to work in public affairs among the Southern people. Judge Wright disgraced his position during the recent political contests by his course in the habeas corpus case, which was intended to test Governor Hampton's title to his office. After a decision, in which he concurred, had been rendered in Governor Hampton's favor Judge Moses was taken ill, whereupon Judge Wright endeavored to reverse his former judgment and then fled, apparently afraid to face the consequences of his rascality. The demand for the investigation comes from the republican members of the Legislature, the debate on the resolutions was confined to the republican side of the House, and they were adopted by a very large majority. The colored republican representatives expressed themselves as anxious to purify the Bench and denounced Judge Wright's disgraceful course none the less emphatically because it was designed to aid their side in the contest. This is a good beginning. It shows that the colored population of South Carolina need only good example and liberty of action to become honest and intelligent public officers. Had the republican usurpation in the State been suffered to succeed the colored members of the Legislature would have remained the mere tools of scheming partisans. They will now learn to legislate for the good of the State, and their action will gain for them public respect and will effectually obliterate the "color line" about which we have heard so much. As soon as the two races discover that their interests are identical and understand that all are alike benefited by honest government the Southern difficulty will be settled and the trade of the outrage manufacturers will be at an end.

Our London and Paris Cable Letters.

Paris has been seeing ghosts, not only through a fashionable "medium," but in the more gruesome guise of a phantasmal German invasion. Our correspondent raises the almost tangible national ghost, which from all accounts "will not down," while the polite Italian swindler, who doubtless charges a round sum to his dupes, only brings forth questionable political figments from somebody in the back room who impersonates a dead Czar, a dead shun and a dead statesman. When the gay capital adds duels, suicides and executions to its ghosts it will be seen that it must have an immense reserve of spontaneous fun in it to keep up its reputation. So it brings out an opera with a sumptuousness behind the curtain and a brilliance before it which no other capital can equal; it lays wonders of art before the world which would give it the crown of merit before the sternest bench of judges, while the subtle charm of its life outside of all these things vindicates its place in the admiration of the civilized. It has the sovereign crown of beauty, and stripped even of its fripperies might defy a hostile judgment as Phryne did, and Phryne was no better than she should be. London is troubled about the chance of war, but the thoughts of "villanous saltpetre" cannot ruffle a feather of the true British collectedness, which never gives up roast beef for worriment. If your Englishman is heartily convinced that he should honor a dead man he is willing to spend money freely in doing so if you can only show him how. That is a difficult matter; for, although he knows how other nations do such things, he is generally convinced that he would look ridiculous if he tried to imitate them. He loves a show but he does not like to fancy himself part of it. Hence such projects as the Shakespeare memorial theatre at Stratford-on-Avon, with its recurring parades and festivals, strikes him coldly. It is a great credit to him, too, that he looks on Shakespeare as a living personage, not by any means dead, and only a few removes of kindred from him. He would just as soon think of parading in honor of Shakespeare as of his second cousin. The memorial is a good idea, but it is imported, and that is against it. It suggests a sort of carnival, and two average Englishmen in masquerade never see each other without feeling ashamed. It seems that the Viceroy "wearing of the green" is not so successful in pleasing the Irish people as the amiable Duke of Marlborough would wish; but, then, they are always asking for something substantial, which is rather ungrateful on their part.

May Day in New York.

Our ancestors on May Day used to dance around the Maypole, garlanded with ribbons and flowers, and so welcome with festivities the advent of the spring. The custom was a pleasant one; but here, in this unfortunate climate, it is better honored in the breach than the observance. No sensible person would dance around a Maypole at the risk of pneumonia or attempt to gather spring violets with the aid of an umbrella; yet we have in New York a custom almost as absurd and unquestionably more inconvenient, and that is the moving of families from one house to another. The restlessness of the American people accounts partly for these annual changes, but there is also a desire to obtain lower rents and find more convenient homes in a city wherein rapid transit is still unknown. Many thousands of people every 1st of May play a game of "Pussy in the Corner," and that some must be left out in the cold is a necessity. All the adjacent towns in New Jersey, along the lines of railroad, from Paterson to Elizabeth, will profit by the enforced emigration from New York, and even Brooklyn, now that the great bridge is only a question of time, will have a good share of the surplus population of this city. If the Legislature would keep New York the first of American cities in the point of population let it give it rapid transit at the earliest possible day. As it is people must move, because they cannot stay, and it is natural to think that any change must be an improvement. On Tuesday the yearly scene of confusion will be renewed, but what permanent benefit will the changes of domicile be to the public? In other cities moving day is an unknown trouble, and it is certain that it is of little advantage to the metropolis.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

General Sherman loves flowers.
Senator John H. Mitchell, of Oregon, is at the Hoffman.
Chicago is the champion city for the sale of cosmetics.
Has Miss Dickinson quarrelled with Colonel Higginson, too?
Ben Wade would next time be in favor of letting the South go.
The sleeves of new dresses are made to fit tighter than ever.
Satin is preferred to silk for the foundation of evening dresses.
Mary Clemmer thinks that Chamberlain is a mass of intellectuality.
Grant Deff says that Russia is still a bear, going forward, but a bear.
Russia has contributed the largest amount toward the statue of Liebig.
Sir Charles Dike says that Niagara is terrible and beautiful, but not sublime.
A Spanish factory girl, working in cotton, has saved nearly \$6,000 in twenty years.
Gallions of gauze embroidered in fancy colors, are used for trimming gaudiness.
It is thought that when Victor Hugo rises to make a speech he might as well sing a song.
A Tennessee girl, pretty and in her teens, has patented a combined harrow and stalk cutter.
At a concert at Stuttgart Conservatory the majority of student performers were Russians and Americans.
The Queen of Sweden suffers from disease of the heart, for which she is undergoing electrical treatment.
Now that the military post at Raleigh, N. C., has been abandoned that city loses an income of \$50,000 a year.
Stepford Brooke, the English preacher, who became an apostle of Robertson, is poetical, handsome and eloquent.
When a German woman makes success or power in life they do not say she wears the breeches, but that she swings the slipper.
An English judge denied an application to compel a defendant to prevent his rooster from crowing at three o'clock in the morning.
Mr. Nicholas Shastin, the Russian Minister, and M. Max Outrey, French Minister at Washington, yesterday arrived at the Clarendon.

THE WAR.

Progress of the Twofold Russian Invasion.

FIGHTING IN ARMENIA.

Objective Points in the Advance by the Danube.

BRILLIANT MARCH TO GALATZ.

The Powers Wash Their Hands of the Blood of the Turk.

RUSSIA CLOSES THE DANUBE.

Attitude of the Tributary States—Egypt, Servia, Roumania, Montenegro.

ENGLAND ANXIOUS AND GETTING READY.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, April 29, 1877.

The week gone by, which saw the lighting of the torch of war in the East, with no man able to tell how far its lurid rays will pierce, has been one of surprises, canards and strenuous invocations of God and Allah, for earnest work is expected. Fighting has been commenced in Asia, both sides being victorious. Turkey, for example, says that the Russians were repulsed with a loss of 500 men, while Russia claims that 100 Turks were taken prisoners against one Cossack killed. Naturally the main interest centres in the fighting, although here the question whether England will be drawn into the war affords earnest ground for speculation.

ENGLISH ANXIETY.

The anxiety of England is finely pointed in the daily meetings of the Cabinet. It is feared that the war cannot be localized and that England will be drawn into the vortex. This feeling is so strong as to influence party politics, the liberals refraining at the critical point from obstructing the government. On this subject the *Saturday Review* says:—"Recriminations between English parties are now probably ended." In the *Nineteenth Century*, however, Gladstone has an eloquent article on Montenegro. The number is prefaced by a sonnet from the pen of Tennyson, who sings:—

O smallest among peoples! Rough rock throne of freedom! Warriors beating back the swarm of Turkish Islam for five hundred years.

RUSSIA'S STRENGTH AND HOPES.

The *Herald* correspondent at St. Petersburg telegraphs as follows:—"Intense enthusiasm prevails throughout the Czar's dominions. Russia has 300,000 men on the Danube and 125,000 men in the Caucasus, while the opposing forces of the Turks are 100,000 along the Danube and 50,000 or less in Asia Minor. Both sides exhibit a weakness in skilled generals and the position in Roumania is unfortunate. Austria and Russia are contemplating an agreement whereby Bosnia will be ceded to Austria. The Czar is not desirous to conquer territory for himself, but still will be guided by the logic of circumstances. Russia is threatening India in the event of English interference.

DIPLOMATIC CHAT.

"Rumors of a controversy between the English Ambassador and Baron Jomini at a dinner given at the British Embassy, are whispered around. Ignatieff, it is plain to all here, is the rising man and destined to succeed Gortschakoff. It is rumored here that Ignatieff's mission to England was intended to hold out apparent concessions to England, giving Earl Beaconsfield's government rope to disport itself wildlily.

A ROMANOFF SUPERSTITION.

"When the Emperor Alexander finished his speech to the troops at Kischeneff he crossed himself with tear-dimmed eyes. There is a legend that no Romanoff will ever reach the age of sixty. The Czar is now fifty-nine and is a fatalist.

RUSSIA AND AMERICA.

"Americans are exceedingly popular in Russia at present. There is a wide expectation that America will declare war against England in case the latter attacks Russia. It is supposed that America would gladly seize the opportunity to destroy English commerce. If this opinion is absurd, still it permeates Russian society."

THE CAMPAIGN IN THE DOBRUDZHA.

The *Herald* correspondent at Constantinople telegraphs as follows:—"The Russian advance, which is reported via Belgrad, in Bessarabia, has for objective points Tuttscha, the chief town of the unhealthy, desolate district of the Dobrudzha, and the town of Hirsova. The town of Tuttscha was originally the *ête de pont* of Ismail when both places belonged to Turkey. It is situated on the right bank of the Danube and at an angle of the river near to where it branches into three channels. The two southern outlets were at one time defended by Tuttscha. The ground surrounding the place is very unfavorable for defensive works, being low and swampy and commanded by some elevated points in the rear of the town. Since the improvement of the Danube navigation considerable importance attaches to Tuttscha as a position of passage.
"Hirsova, the second objective point previous to 1850, was a miserable place, simply defended by an old castle to the westward, and derived its sole importance from then possessing a permanent bridge of boats, the only one on the Danube at that time. This led to the Turks adding to its defences and constructing around it five bastioned fronts, surrounded by a ditch. These had, however, a very defective contour and the works were commanded by the ground without and especially by an island below the town. Hirsova, however, holds a position of control over the Danube that is important in the attack or defence of the Dobrudzha, as it represents the terminus of a defensive line across that territory which may be utilized by the Turks before the Russians can seize it.
THE PROPOSED BULGARIAN OPERATIONS.
"The advantage of holding these two important points would probably be to allow the left wing of the army of invasion to threaten the town and port of Varna, which commands the coast road.